

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CABINET FIXTURES, AND SOME PIECES WHICH ARE NOT SO WELL FIXED.

THE SOUTH SEEKS TO BE LEFT OUT

The Direct Tax Bill Again Thrown Over by
Filibusters—The New States to be
Admitted—Other News.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—[Special.]—General Harrison has apparently settled upon his future cabinet, as he is now making his preparations to come to Washington. From what can be learned there are three positions which are not yet definitely settled. These are the position of postmaster general, secretary of the navy and secretary of agriculture. The other five, the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine; secretary of the treasury, Mr. Windom; secretary of war, ex-Governor Rusk; secretary of the interior, General Noble, and attorney general, W. H. H. Miller, as practically settled.

Mr. Wanamaker will unquestionably be a member of the cabinet, but it is yet among the possibilities that he will be secretary of the navy, and the head of the postoffice department, the position which has heretofore been generally regarded as the one he would occupy. The reasons for believing that such a change is probable is that hints emanating from Washington are thrown out that Representative Thomas, who has been shamed by the Indianapolis correspondents for secretary of the navy, has doubts whether his health will stand the arduous duties that the acceptance of a cabinet portfolio will entail. Captain Thomas declined to again be a candidate for congress by reason of poor health last summer, and though he has greatly improved since then, there is reason why he should distrust a recurrence in the future.

OHIO WANTS A PLACE.

The second reason is that Ohio expects a place in the cabinet, and ex-Governor Foster is the man most likely to be recognized. With the secretary of the treasury already selected, there is but one other position which Mr. Foster would be likely to accept, and that is that of postmaster-general. It is understood that this is his preference. To accomplish such an arrangement Mr. Wanamaker can be transferred to the navy department. All the indications point to the fact that an effort has been made to dislodge ex-Senator Windom from the proposed cabinet. The opposition has been credited to the republicans of the northwest, and several gentlemen in Washington have been mentioned as being earnestly opposed to it. State governments have gone out, and have been credited, that formal protests have been sent to Indianapolis. Senators Spooner, Sabin and Palmer have been credited with this unfriendly action, but this has been mainly guess work.

In the first place Senator Sporer has urged the appointment of ex-Governor Rush to be secretary of war, and it is preposterous to suppose that having accomplished this much, he would be impudent enough to interpose objections to any of the other cabinet selections made by the president-elect. The denial of Mr. Sporer that he is in active opposition to Mr. Windom would settle the question anyhow.

SENATOR PALMER HAS BEEN SPOKEN OF as secretary of agriculture, and he would not likely to draw the knife on another candidate for reasons of propriety. These protests, if they have gone to Indianapolis, have been sent by members of the house, and not of the senate. The position in the proposed cabinet, surrounding which is the most doubt, is that of secretary of agriculture. For some reason it has been assumed that this place is worthless to any man of ambition. Why this assumption should be general is not very clear, as the organization of the new department promises to extend itself more generally throughout the country than any of the other departments, except the postoffice and the treasury. The circumstantial evidence bears out the assertion that Warner Miller will not accept the position, and it is certain that if it has been tendered him there are understandings to prevent further disagreements among the politicians of the empire state. The suggestion has been made that if Mr. Miller goes into the cabinet Mr. Platt's wishes will be observed to a generous extent in the distribution of the patronage relating to the state of New York. If Mr. Miller's appointment is conditional on such an arrangement as this, there can be no doubt but that he will not be the secretary of agriculture or secretary of any other executive department.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-GOVERNOR RUSK to be secretary of war is regarded as equally positive as that of Mr. Blaine or Mr. Wanamaker. It will be remembered that following the announcement that Governor Allen would not be the secretary of war Senator Sporer declared that he would at once go to Indianapolis to urge ex-Governor Rusk's availability for the position. In the meantime assurance came from Indianapolis that the ex-governor was a certainty, and these assurances were sufficiently convincing to prevent Mr. Sporer from going on the proposed trip.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS

of this city are on a still hunt to secure the position of the secretary of the interior for the Pacific coast. Their sudden action is the result of a remark made by ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in regard to General Noble's views as to accepting the position of secretary of the interior. General Henderson stated that when General Noble was advised that he had been selected for the head of the interior department he talked with a number of his confidential friends and seemed to be in doubt as to whether he would be better off by coming to Washington as a cabinet officer or remain in St. Louis. There seemed to be a reason, "at all events" among General Noble's friends as to whether he would eventually accept or not, and the Californians, with the dash that usually characterizes their political maneuvers, resolved to be ready for General Harrison in case General Noble declined the professed honor. They held a meeting Monday evening, and deputized Mr. Morow to go to Indianapolis and propose Mr. Swift or Mr. Estee for the position, in the event of a vacancy. Mr. Morow quietly departed yesterday morning, and the Californians have hope that the slope will yet score.

WE WILL BE ACCOMMODATING.

Notwithstanding W. H. H. Miller is reported as a fixture, there is a general feeling that he would willingly retire if, at the last moment, General Harrison should find it necessary to recognize a candidate from some other section. Mr. Miller is not likely to get left during the administration of the next four years, and his close personal relations to the president-elect puts him in a position to do the magnanimous act without hurting himself to any extent.

During the last few days there are fewer indications that Senator Allison is the active agent in Washington of the president elect in the matter of arrangement of a cabinet slate. This may be because matters have crystallized, yet the sentiment of the politicians at the capitol has been so well determined that General

Harrison is not in need of any advisory relation with any senator, or it may be that the lack of cordiality between the senators and the president-elect has had the effect of modifying somewhat the intercourse which heretofore has existed.

The Direct Tax Bill.

Today in the house was again consumed in filibustering. It was against the conference report on the direct tax bill, and that measure was given another very black eye. When Mr. Caswell called up the conference report, Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, immediately commenced filibustering to stave off its passage, at least, until tomorrow. If the bill had passed and gone to the president this afternoon, he would either have had to sign or veto it. The object of the filibustering was to put off its passage until tomorrow in order that the president, if he does not desire to veto it, may simply let it die in his hands. Under the constitution, if a bill remains in the president's hands ten days without either his approval or a veto, it becomes a law. But from tomorrow there remains

ONLY NINE DAYS OF THIS CONGRESS, and if the president did not sign the bill before the 4th of March it dies. It was the object of the filibusters who oppose the bill to give the president an opportunity to let it if he does not desire to veto it. Colonel Oates and the other opponents of the measure, however, think the president will not allow the bill to die in his hands, but will veto it and return it with his reasons for the same. The filibusters will probably let it go to the president tomorrow.

The Territories.

The committee of conference on the omnibus territorial bill will tomorrow report back favorably to the bill to admit north and south Dakota, Montana and Washington. The bill provides for elections of state officers and congressmen in October, the president to issue his proclamation announcing the result, and the four territories are, thereupon to be admitted under the bill as it came from the senate, provided for the admission of South Dakota, as soon as the constitution recently adopted shall be ratified. That would have given them representation in the probable extra session of congress, while the other three states could not have secured representation until the December session. Therefore Major Barnes, who is a member of the conference committee, insisted in the amendment that they should all come in together.

The democrats have hopes of electing democratic congressmen from Montana and Washington, which will neutralize the election of republicans from the two Dakotas.

E. W. B.

THE INQUIRY RESOLUTION

Reported Back to the Senate—The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which were referred the resolutions offered by Senators Chapman and Campbell, reported the results of the elections in Louisiana and other states and memorials as to political assassinations, reported them all back, (to be laid on the table) and also reported the original resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire whether in any state the free and lawful expression of will of the people in the election of members of the fifty-first congress, and the other elections, had been obtained by violence, intimidation, fraud or other crime; and also to inquire into the recent election in Louisiana, in April, 1888, and whether that state has a republican form of government, the committee to report at the session to be held in December, 1889.

Mr. Saulsbury, on behalf of the democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections, introduced the inquiry resolution, the resolution reported, on the ground that the senate had no jurisdiction over the question.

The resolution was, on objection of Mr. Garrison, laid over till tomorrow.

THE DIRECT TAX REPORT.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the direct tax bill was agreed to last Saturday.

After speeches by Messrs. Vest and Blair upon the general subject of the bill and in opposition to it, and by Messrs. Harris and Morgan in favor of it, the motion to reconsider was rejected—yes, 5, nays 48.

The senators voting yeas were Messrs. Berry, Blair, Call, Jones of Arkansas, Pugh, Reagan, Saulsbury and Vest.

The conference report now goes to the house for its action. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil bill, and the resolution bill.

Among the amendments reported by the committee were the following: For protecting the site of the postoffice building at Key West, Fla., \$3,000; making appropriations for the lighthouse service steam tender for the first lighthouse district, \$85,000; for the second district, \$80,000; China, \$10,000; Virginia, \$250; Portsmouth depot, Virginia, (additional land), \$10,000; Buoch bluff, near Norfolk, Va., \$40,000; Diamond shell, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, \$500,000; North river North Carolina, \$10,000; steamer for lighthouse service in North Carolina, \$35,000; Hilton Head, South Carolina, \$5,000; Fernandina harbor, Florida, \$17,500; Tadpoles, San Joaquin, California, \$10,000; for the total cost of library building at Washington, D. C., at \$5,000,000 exclusive of appropriations heretofore made; inserting an item of \$32,945 for a sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Harris interrupted the reading of the bill and said: "In support of the motion which I desire to make I will state that I find in the Record that a total of 58 nominations have been sent to the senate."

Presiding Officer Ingalls asked Mr. Allison, (in charge of the sundry civil bill) whether he was the senator from Tennessee.

Mr. Harris—I have the right to make a statement?

The presiding officer—The chair thinks that the senator cannot submit a motion without unanimous consent.

Mr. Harris—Does the chair think that no motion is in order?

—I think that the yielding of the seat of Iowa is all necessary to me, although I am satisfied that the senator from Iowa will not object to the yielding if it is desired. But I do not ask the senator from Iowa to yield.

Mr. Allison—Then if the senator does not, I will not do so.

—The presiding officer—The reading of the bill is adjourned.

Mr. Harris—Does the chair decide that I have not the right to be heard in relation to any matter about which I may wish to speak while this bill is pending?

—The chair does so hold, that this bill is not debatable.

—This is debatable.

—Is there any rule of relevancy?

—There is.

—I would be glad to have the chair call my attention to it.

—The chair will hear the senator from Tennessee.

MR. HARRIS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Harris proceeded to make his statement. He had found, he said, that 453 nominations had been sent to the senate by the president. Of these 133 were regular promotions in the navy, army and marine hospital service, and were all confirmed but two. But of 320 regular promotions the great majority of which had been made to fill certain vacancies, there were only 48 confirmations and no rejections, leaving 277 not acted upon. Out of 261 potential postmasters nominated, only 23 had been confirmed, leaving 238 not yet con-

firmed or rejected. He held it to be as much the duty of the president to make nominations to fill official vacancies as to perform any other official duty, and as much the duty of the senate to consider and confirm or reject such nominations as to perform other senatorial duty. He recalled the fact that President Arthur had, after the presidential election of 1884, sent to the senate 612 nominations, all of which were confirmed except twenty, and that President Hayes had sent to the senate 680 nominations, nearly all of which were confirmed. In view of these facts, he moved that the senate do now proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was rejected by a party vote—nays 231

yeas 23. HE WILL GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

Mr. Harris—I shall give the senate an opportunity to vote on this motion every day to the end of the session.

Mr. Edmunds—(Ironically) That is right.

The reading of the bill was then resumed. The amendment to pay Mrs. Waite, widow of the chief justice, the balance of the year's salary, excited some opposition, but it was agreed to, yeas 23, nays 16. The negative votes were from Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coker, Colquitt, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Plumb, Reagan, Vest and Walthall.

The amendment appropriating \$40,000 each for statues of General Philip H. Sheridan and General John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to, and Mr. Daniel gave notice that after all committee amendments were passed, he would offer a similar amendment for a statue to General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Without completing the bill the senate adjourned.

NOT MUCH BUSINESS DONE.

The Direct Tax Bill Has a Hard Time in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The first hour of the session of the house was occupied by reports from the printing committee and a number of joint resolutions were passed, providing for printing of public documents. The house then went into committee of the whole on the postage appropriation bill. The bill, introduced by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to strike out the paragraph regulating the salaries of assistant postmasters, was lost.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois moved to the floor of the house to strike out the paragraph regulating the salaries of assistant postmasters, was lost.

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MORMONS IN AUGUSTA.

REGULAR SUNDAY SERVICES HELD IN THAT CITY.

Mormon Conference Meets in Grovetown An Exodus Fixed for March the 4th From Augusta, Dublin and Other Points.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—A writer in the Chronicle brings some unpleasant facts to the front in this way:

"To most people who take an interest in that sort of thing it will be an unpleasant surprise that southern Indians contains over four hundred Mormons."

And goes on to say that it will be a small comfort for them to know that they are not Brighamites, but the Chronicle does not say that there are present in the city of Augusta, or vicinity of Richmond, state of Georgia, very near, if not quite, as great a number of the same kind of unpleasant neighbors and that they are Brighamites, converted by the preaching of missionaries direct from Salt Lake City. The Chronicle does not announce either, along with its other religious intelligence, that there is preaching every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 130 Calhoun street by a Mormon elder. It fails to state that

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WORK IN PERFECT PEACE

without making any effort to counteract their influence. And it is not among the factory operatives alone that they work. In fact, very few of them are employed in the mills, but several families have gone from Dublin, and a great many from along the line of the Georgia railroad.

One man who has quite an interesting family who did own a nice farm and good stock, near Grovetown, has sold his place, his stock and farming tools, and has everything in readiness to accompany Mr. Smith on his return to the land of promise.

THE NUPTIAL SEASON IN AUGUSTA.

Marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Alexander and Miss Nellie Craig.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Augusta added another tonight to the list of fashionable weddings which have formed so prominently a feature in the season's social calendar. The prominent and representative members of Augusta society could not be found than Mr. Thomas W. Alexander and Miss Nellie Craig, and the First Presbyterian church was filled with their friends tonight on the occasion of their marriage. Rev. T. M. Lowery performed the ceremony, and the church was beautified for the occasion. The ushers were Messrs. Josephine Fleming, Frank Butt, Ernest North, Caz. Lamar, Phil North, W. E. Jackson, Jr., and Ed Millon. The attendants were Mr. Ed. Butt with Miss Bessie Dawson, Mr. John Cranston with Miss Ella Alexander, Mr. Wallace Cummings of Savannah, with Miss Maudie Wallace, Mr. Will Walker with Miss Annie Rousin, Mr. Henry North with Miss Lizzie Alexander. Mr. Bishop Alexander was his brother's best man, and Miss Rosa North was first bridesmaid. Mr. W. J. Craig gave his sister away. After the wedding a reception was held at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander left to-night for New York on their bridal trip.

ROMANTIC AND SUDDEN.

A Well Known Augusta Couple Get Married at Millen.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage ceremony was performed yesterday at Millen, both contracting parties being well known people of Augusta. The fact that Miss Ida Prout left the city on the Third-day vacation, on a visit to friends was significant of what the future had in store, but when Mr. John Crumpton left for the same city Saturday night, there were a few who knew that Cupid was busy, and they anxiously awaited the result. In Savannah the young people succeeded in seeing each other and arranging for the ceremony. Millen was chosen as the most convenient place for tying the knot without interrupting by crowding the people. Mr. Crumpton then telegraphed to Assistant Chief Frank Roulet to meet him at Millen with Judge H. H. Miller, who had a license. This young gentleman left the city on the early train yesterday morning, and reached the appointed place about five minutes before the arrival of the train bearing the bride and groom from Savannah. All the people in the Millen hotel, and in the presence of all the guests of the house, were made man and wife, by Judge Niebling. After the ceremony and congratulations, Mr. John Crumpton and wife registered, and were engaged to apartments to await the departure of the next train for Augusta. The bride's father at home learned of the fact, and when he and his brother got on the next train for Millen, with the intention of stopping the ceremony. When he arrived at the hotel he glanced at the register and saw "John Crumpton and Ida Prout." Inquiry of the clerk caused him to find that there was no record, and without expressing a desire to see his sister and brother in-law, or leaving good wishes or congratulations, he turned on his heel and left.

THE WATER RECEEDING,

And Augusta Will Not Have an Overflow This Time.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The river has continued to recede slowly since midnight last night, going down about an inch an hour, and the water is now about two feet off an overflow. The Dant Royal road had a high water mark, and its train only came up as far as Beech island today. Everything will be in running order tomorrow. None of the other roads suffered any damage.

At the next meeting of the council, Councilman Young will introduce an ordinance providing for the removal of the debris from the city, and emptying it back into the river at a point several miles below Augusta. The property owners below the city have signified their willingness to give their right-of-way. This, it is believed, will greatly relieve the city in the case of high water.

WIMPEY Buys the Boat.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. John A. Wimpey, of Atlanta, who has purchased a large body of land on Midway river, has bought "The New South," a steamboat on the Savannah river, and will carry it to Savannah to be used on the Midway river trade to and from Savannah. The boat was built in 1865, and was used for a long time on the Savannah and Western railroad bridge over the Flint by John Devine, contractor.

HELP FOR TRIAL.

One of the Men Suspected of the Tennille Robbery.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The trial of Ducus, accused of robbing the safe of the Wrightsville and Tennille railroad, was ended today.

Ducus was committed to jail to await trial at the March term of the superior court in default of one thousand dollar bond.

Fried by Landmarks.

HUNTSVILLE, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The summer residence of Mr. W. E. Faxon, in Flemington, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. A light was seen in the house in the evening, and the supposition is that the house was robbed and then fired to prevent detection.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

GRIMM, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. J. C. Higgins, after an illness of three months with obstruction of the bowels, died this forenoon. He leaves his sick wife in bed unable to attend his funeral, and who has been confined to bed for the last two years.

CAGLETON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Little Edna, the five year-old daughter and only child of Professor and Mrs. J. E. Harrington, died last night at 10 o'clock, after a brief illness.

COOCHAN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. P. Smith, one of the best beloved ladies in this town, died Sunday and was buried yesterday. Mrs. Umbrath was Miss Annie Cummings, a daughter of the late El T. Cummings, of Milledgeville.

Mr. O. A. Herrington lies near death's door, suffering with a heart trouble.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Mr. W. D. Grum, of Brownville, died yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and one child.

DUBLIN IS DOUBLING.

A Large Increase of Business Noticeable Lately.

DUBLIN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Our railroad agent, Mr. D. S. Blackshear, furnishes the following information that will show whether or not Dublin is a business town: "During the week just ended," says he, "I have forwarded thirty-four and received twenty-five loaded cars." This does not include some cars that were not fully loaded, nor several cars of timber that was sent here to be forwarded to Dublin.

Captain R. C. Henry, proprietor of the Lannons, reports about 20,000 barrels of resin ready for him along the river, and he is bringing about 1,500 barrels every week now.

The contractor, Mr. K. T. Youngblood, has completed the new academy here and formally turned it over to the trustees. This new building has been erected at a cost of \$5,000, and is an ornament to the town.

The contract to remodel and repair the Baptist church here has been awarded to Mr. T. Youngblood, and the work is to begin in a few days. The material is now on the ground.

SUNDAY NUPTIALS IN FAIRBURN.

Mr. Wilson Adams Marries Miss Minnie Beavers.

FAIRBURN, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—On Sunday night, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Judge R. C. Beavers, Mr. Wilson Adams, of this place, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Beavers, of England, performing the ceremony in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the young people.

Another happy marriage took place at the residence of Mr. M. H. Woodall, the father of the bride, the contracting parties being Mr. H. E. Stockland and Miss Alzie Woodall, both of this place. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. C. C. Strickland in a beautiful and impressive manner. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of rich silk plush, and was the recipient of many rare flowers and costly presents from admiring friends. Mr. Strickland is a worthy young man, and has every reason to be proud of the handsome prize he has won. The young couple are of high social standing, and have many warm friends who wish them a life of united happiness.

FOR STRIKING AN OFFICER.

James Moore Gets a Heavy Sentence for Resisting an Officer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—It does not pay to strike an officer in Savannah. So James Moore found out this morning. Early yesterday morning Officer T. E. English, performing the ceremony in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the young people.

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THE Fall of Superintendent of FOOT SHAFT.

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C. J. Hawkins, superintendent of the waterworks, had a very narrow escape this afternoon. He had climbed to the top of the one hundred and thirty-five feet water tower for some purpose, and was descending a ladder on the inside, when one of the rounds broke beneath his weight and he fell on the floor with a frightful velocity down the hundred-foot shaft, but fortunately struck upon a small platform before going very far. He sustained several painful bruises, but was otherwise unharmed. It was a narrow escape from what might have been a terrible death.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Untimely Death of Uriah Kellogg at Jackson

JACKSON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—Uriah Kellogg, an old man, was found dead this morning, in the southern portion of town, supposed to have frozen to death. Mr. Kellogg came to this country before the war, and was a member of the State of Connecticut. He married one of the best families of the country. He was drum major of the 14th Georgia regiment during the war. After the war he returned to the north and remained until about three months ago. He has two sons in New York, one in Savannah, Ga., and one in Louisiana.

The City to be Illuminated.

ALBANY, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The Albany Edison Incandescent Electric Light company have entered into a contract with the city to supply 300 lights for \$2.00 per annum. They say they took the job to cheaply and will make nothing out of it.

They have a demand for all their lighting rights, and will be paid 75 cents per light per annum, throwing in ten per cent of the lights free of charge in houses where many are taken and some of them not used regularly. At these rates there is quite a call for them, and the company will have to order another dynamo and increase their capacity to supply the demand. Fifty-candle power lamps will be placed upon Broad and Washington streets in place of those of less power now dotting the streets from the numerous pretty brackets.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

ATHENS, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The eighty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Demosthenes society were held in the university hall yesterday afternoon. The exercises were opened with a short service, and then the president of the society addressed the audience.

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The Knights of Pythias Parade and HAVE a Banquet.

MACON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—The county commissioners met today to consider the subject of uniting with the city council and employing a civil engineer to survey the swamp below the city in order to ascertain what the cost of drainage would be. The commissioners agreed to employ the engineer and made a resolution for his services for a sum not to exceed \$1,000.

The commissioners were to meet at the office of the county engineer on the 1st of March.

JUDGES ROBERTS AND GUSTIN

Still Holding the Double-Barreled Court in Macon.

MACON, Ga., February 19.—[Special.]—There has been a large attendance today at the double-barreled superior court. The cases before the court were a great number of and among them a trial for a large sum of money.

John Roberts and Gustin had a hard fought contest to decide over in the case of W. W. and R. S. Collins vs. the East Tennessee road, which was reported at length in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

Captain John C. Rutherford, of the road's attorney, is fighting the case with bulldog tenacity, just like he did in the famous Woolfolk case. He is a man of great ability and among the best lawyers in the state.

The trial was adjourned to the 1st of March.

GOVERNOR LUNSBERRY'S CASE.

Judge Gustin is deep in the hearing of the Brown house case, in which Governor Lunsberry, of Connecticut, is one of the defendants.

Mrs. A. Daus, the well known Atlanta saloon-keeper, was a witness in the case today. This case is also being waged hotly by the contending lawyers.

A GREAT QUESTION.

Which Agitates the Public Mind and Demands Action.

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The commissioners were to meet at the office of the county engineer on the 1st of March.

MR. TURNER MAY SEE THIS.

Because a Marked Copy of the Paper Has Been Sent to Him.

From the Chattooga, Ga., News.

Last Friday we received a postal card from A. T. Powell, postmaster at Raccoon, which contained the following: "Your papers for Menlo, Alpine, Foster's store and others surrounding offices failed to come here yesterday, so I have sent them to you by express."

The expressman failed to get the papers to him.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EDIFIED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
Daily (including Sunday)..... \$1.00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price excepted.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

The Sunday Constitution—\$2 a year—sent to any address.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

Atlanta's Terminal Facilities.

The investigation made by THE CONSTITUTION in the interest of Atlanta's merchants, shows conclusively that the terminal facilities of the railroads that supply Atlanta are shamefully inadequate.

Nothing is more essential to the trade of Atlanta than promptness in the delivery and receipt of goods. Everything depends on the promptness of the railroads. That they have waited for two weeks for the arrival of goods that were in one or the other of the yards in Atlanta and that the officials from superintendents to presidents induced no good result.

It is simply an outrage on the trade of Atlanta. It is the duty of the railroads to provide adequate facilities for the prompt delivery of freight. There is no excuse for their not doing it. The complaint of the merchants, lodged in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, shall be insisted on and carried from one quarter to another until justice is obtained. We have held all the time that the present method of shifting freight was clumsy and inefficient. No city of like size in the country would stand such an outrage as long as Atlanta has stood and Atlanta is getting very tired of it.

Religion by the Dollar.

The sexton of St. Thomas' church, in New York, has brought that fashionable congregation into notoriety by ejecting a lady who had, by chance, occupied a pew, the right to which had been sold to somebody else at so many dollars per year. The lady was on her knees in prayer when the inconsiderate sexton yanked her out and told her that she must pray in the aisle.

The press of New York has raised a tremendous row over the event, and the fashionable congregation of St. Thomas' will have to admit that the sexton has an indorsement in his conduct, by retaining him, or demonstrate its condemnation of un-Christian proceeding by dismissing him.

It appears that the church and the sexton are together.

To make matters worse, the sexton, in carrying his action, to a reporter stated that in his church brought a regular price, and intimated that "even if himself were to occupy one without it," he would feel as if he were doing his duty if he did not enforce exact possession for the owner.

He is carrying the matter of pawning too far, and such occurrences are calculated to aid the cause of religion.

The congregation of St. Thomas' is not presented, and they have not denied the charges which have been made, but than to intimate that the sexton has a demonstrative, the church is more of a social association, founded on social attractiveness, than it is a house of God, based on the teachings of Christ.

The occurrence has been the occasion of bringing out the general testimony of the teachers of New York city that strangers extended a hearty welcome in their churches. This is as it should be, and where renting prevails, greater care than usual should be taken to provide strangers with

every man has a right to feel at home in the house of God, and the church that takes the case of the stranger who goes to it in it, is not a Christian church.

Jenn and the Liquor Dealers. Mayor Glenn is determined that the liquor dealers shall be brought straight up to the law—just as other people are.

We publish this morning two orders that give evidence of his determination in this regard. The first is the notification to the chief of police that any man who sells liquor to minors, or violates the law, shall forfeit his license as provided in the code.

The other is a veto of a council resolution which relieves the bondsman of a liquor dealer who has violated the law. Mayor Glenn declares in his veto that these bondsman shall not be relieved.

The mayor does not intend to press any class of citizens, but the law is plain, and he does not intend that any class of citizens shall be excused from breaking the law, or relieved of punishment when they violate it. It will not take the people long to discover exactly what Mayor Glenn means, and then there will be less friction—and perhaps less fun. In the meantime the mayor will find his hands held up by all classes as he gives us a good administration of the law, and holds every violator of it to strict account. Even those who suffer will respect him, and what is better, will respect

law.

Secretary Bayard's Peace Policy. Our secretary of state is evidently smug under the outspoken comments of the papers. He has recently taken the trouble to give a long speech on the proper policy to be pursued by this republic in its dealings with other powers.

Secretary Bayard's views are pacific under all circumstances, and at all times. When an island or a strip of land is likely to cause trouble between the United States and a foreign country his solution of the difficulty neutralizes the locality in question.

Our citizens and our vessels are damaged or seized in foreign countries he proposes arbitration as a remedy. War, in his opinion, should be avoided until the very extremity.

His public deliverance was entirely necessary. Our secretary is known to be a man of peace. Washington's advice to our forefathers in times of peace to be for war in times of peace. The Boston Globe has a long editorial on this line of conduct is Christian-like, and therefore to be commended. But the time arises: Is it practical and statesmanlike? We have seen what it leads to—makes our flag insulted, our citizens captured, our prisoners, our vessels

seized, and neutral islands under our protection forced under the rule of grasping foreigners. If we are to continue on this line what will become of the Monroe doctrine, and what will be our safeguards against foreign invasion? Since the foundation of our government we have had at least one war in each generation, and it is not reasonable to suppose that our fighting is ended forever.

A vigorous, self-respecting American policy would not necessarily plunge this country into hostilities. But it would force foreign nations to deal justly with us. Our best way to preserve peace with honor is to be ready to fight whenever our interests require it. Secretary Bayard will regard this as a very barbarous policy, but Washington approved it, and the Father of his Country never gave his people bad advice.

Uncle Billy Boweers, of Bowersville, responding to our suggestion that he be given a place in the Harrison cabinet, says that "even the most honored position in the presidential cabinet would be a small thing with him in comparison with the development of the natural resources and the general progress and prosperity of the land of the south." There is a good deal in this sentiment, and we extend to Uncle Billy the feeble hand of bowdy and of congratulation.

The change of proprietorship in the Macon News brings about the retirement of Colonel Albert Lamar, who has for so many years been connected with Georgia journalism. Of him it may be said that his latest work is his best, for his pen has been devoted to urging the development of the industrial resources of his native state—a theme that is important enough to engage the worthiest efforts of every citizen.

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the well-known newspaper correspondent, says that Foraker, of Ohio, will be in the inaugural procession, and adds: "He will probably attract as much attention as Fitzhugh Lee did four years ago."

This is a strong way to put the matter; it is too strong, in fact. No contemporary writer has a greater command of newspaper exaggeration than Colonel Mussey.

It would have been a great deal better, not only for the democratic party, but for the people of the whole country, if the democratic house, finding that it cannot reduce the surplus on the tariff side, had concluded to reduce it on the side of the internal revenue. The Covell tobacco bill is taken from the Mills bill. What is wrong about it?

Mr. CLEVELAND says: "Had certain conditions been eliminated from the campaign, we would have won a decisive victory." No true remark was ever made. Theories we could get along with, but the conditions did the business.

Mr. HOWARD says that "the descendants of a pederast lead New York society today, and that the descendants of a flatboatman stand side by side with them." Lord! Lord! how humble the northern North Americans ought to be!

Those flip-flop panties have made their appearance in Atlanta in great shape. The only trouble is that two little legs in these great big panties have no sort of showing.

We learn from Philadelphia that "republican treachery is assured in the tenth ward." It will be seen that the campaign has no end in the Quaking city.

It is said that Wimond has a winning smile. If Wimond's smile is all that is necessary, the republicans will have a very dry administration.

PHILADELPHIA is to have another election day. Why not remove Philadelphia to Ohio, and thus have a perpetual election?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

EVERY GREAT MAN is afraid of at least one man. If it is not his wife it is some other man's wife. Napoleon had Madame De Staél. Bismarck has a nervous dread of Sarah Bernhardt's tongue.

Rev. Sam Jones opened a series of meetings at Sacramento, California, on the 10th inst., with a congregation of 2,000 people. The local papers say that every seat in the large army hall was filled. The meetings will continue until the first week in March, and the prospect is that they will not be filled at the expense of his great popularity.

These are the men who are helping to make the south sold.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

May Come to Washington.—Thomas C. Crenshaw Jr., collector of internal revenue, left the city yesterday morning for Washington, D. C. A. C. Perry is left in charge of the revenue office during the absence of the collector.

To Attend Supreme Court.—A strong delegation of south Georgia attorneys are in attendance upon the supreme court. Among them, D. A. Russell, A. L. Hawes, Judge John D. Pope, O. G. Gurley and W. N. Spencer of Bainbridge; William M. Hammond, of Thomasville, and S. T. Kingsberry and Robert G. Erwin, of Savannah.

He Likes the One.—W. R. Walker, of Chicago, representing the Union Steel company, who has been spending several days inspecting the iron ore beds of Alabama and Georgia, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his return home. Mr. Walker says that the quality of the ore and the extent of the beds that he has visited has surprised him beyond expectation.

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Work on the Government Building.—Contractor Thomas, who is in charge of the projected work on the government building, is here and has notified the superintendent, Mr. Bruce, that he will want the rooms right away. Mr. Bruce has instructions from Washington to secure quarters for the officers now occupying the building. The offices of the railroad service and the railway mail service will be removed first, they occupying apartments on the third floor.

More Music.—The music at DeLave's opera house has been greatly improved by the addition of two of Atlanta's most talented musicians, Mr. Ben Abbott, with his trombone, and Mr. Charlie Abbott, with his cornet. If the flute could now be introduced, the orchestra would not only be complete, but would be considered the best in the south.

His New Wainwright.—A telegram from Knoxville states that last night Mr. Louis James and Miss Marie Wainwright played a farce engagement to a packed house, filled with the elite of the city. They were recalled after each act, and Miss Wainwright was the recipient of an elegant floral tribute. It further states that playgoers pronounced the support the best ever seen in that city.

It is needless to add that the telegram bears the familiar signature of "G. A. Mortimer."

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Mr. Wharton at Work—The Outlook is Quite Bright.

Yesterday President Wharton, of the Southern League, called upon a number of gentlemen who take an interest in baseball, and from interviews with them he feels much encouraged.

He will call and see these and other gentlemen to-day and ascertain what can be done.

It is believed that prominent gentlemen of this city will take the matter in hand and undertake to raise the money necessary to secure a good club.

Several of the men who were engaged upon the subject said that there was not a particle of doubt about raising the requisite amount necessary to put a winning team in the league. It is believed that today the movement will take definite shape and that a strong financial foundation will be laid.

THE WATER RAILING SHORT.

The Artesian Hydrants Are Not As Responsive As They Should Be.

The supplying of water from the artesian well is becoming more uncertain every day.

The well seems to yield a sufficient supply of water during the day, but at night the hydrants fail to respond when called upon.

Mr. Richard, superintendent of the water works, gives the following account of the water supply failing short at night, that some of the hydrants are continually getting out of order, and that the water is wasted.

For the past three nights the hydrants have failed to furnish water when called upon, that is those ap- pointed for the night. The hydrants are not used for drinking water instead of water to people who walk out of the opera house between acts to quench their thirst.

Not an Advertisement.

From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

Sunday morning the following notice appeared in the advertising columns of the Chronicle:

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HAMS AND SHOULDER HAMS. In lots to suit purchasers. C. C. Davison, Woodville, Ga.

There is a world of suggestiveness in this notice. Mr. Davison is a progressive farmer who values home-raised meat and who has paid attention to something else besides his cotton patch.

To use a laconic paraphrase, he believes that "the pen is mightier than the sword," and that the right to raise hams shall be given to the man who is not afraid to stand up to the law.

On the other hand, J. L. Wooten had his license transferred on January 1, and his son, J. L. Wooten, had his transferred January 1, 1889.

On this contingency, arises what will probably prove a poser to the authorities.

These are the first cases ever reported, and the fact of the transfer from one to another raises

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

CHIEF CONNOLLY TO PROCEED AGAINST LIQUOR DEALERS.

WILL THEIR LICENSES BE REVOKED?

That Ordinance Framed by the Anti-Prohibitionists Expressly Declares that Such Shall be the Case When a Dealer is Convicted in the State Courts of Selling Liquors to Minors or Intoxicated Men—Major Glenn Vetoes the Action of Council in Releiving Robert Braselton

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A VERY NICE QUESTION.

One of the cases is that Holland, having transferred his license, the business is no longer liable, as it is run by an individual not concerned in any way in the violation of the law.

The well known fact is that Holland, having obtained the license of the state of Georgia, is now a public nuisance.

Three of them only, Pat Johnson, Robert Braselton and John Sprayberry, are to be reached, for the reason that James Johnson's case has gone to the supreme court and Holland had his license transferred July 1, 1888; and J. L. Wooten had his transferred January 1, 1889.

On this contingency, arises what will probably prove a poser to the authorities.

These are the first cases ever reported, and the fact of the transfer from one to another raises

THE WORK BEGUN.

Yesterday Chief Connolly obtained the names of the parties, as above mentioned, and will report them to the council as violators of the ordinance.

THE FIRST CASES.

Up to this time there has not been a single case brought before the council from the state courts, but there has been one from the recorder's court.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

THE YOUNG MAN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY IN INSANE.

HE IS J. H. DOWNS, OF CARROLL.

He Escaped from Custody and His Family Have Been Unable to Hear From Him Until He is Arrested Here—He Confesses to the Burglary and Implicates a Young Physician.

One of the most remarkable stories in the criminal history of Georgia was told yesterday in justice court.

The central figure in the strange story is the young man who was arrested Sunday morning for burglarizing a doctor's office on Decatur street.

The young man gave his name as Dr. Henry Davis.

He is not a physician.

He is not Henry Davis.

He is J. H. Downs, of Carroll county.

And he is believed to be insane.

Another feature of the story, and a feature that promises strange developments of its own, is the arrest of Dr. J. T. Herndon as a party to the burglary. Davis, or Downs, confessed to the burglary, saying that he had paid a negro \$5 to break open the door.

"Then," said he, "I went in and took the instruments myself." Dr. Herndon arranged it all through, and the understanding was that we were to divide the goods. We did divide them just like we had agreed to do."

Dr. Herndon was arrested and Judge Lanham bound him over to answer the charge of burglary in the city court.

Downs's History.

Downs, the insane man that stole the goods, is 27 years of age. His father is Judge J. W. Downs, of Bowden, Carroll county. The old gentleman was as brave a soldier as there was in the confederate army, and since the war has been a hardworking, prosperous farmer, and a man of considerable influence in his county. The family are all well-to-do and highly respected.

Young Downs married, made money at his trade of wagon and carriage making, and in 1885-6 was mayor of Bowden. No young man in Carroll county had brighter prospects before him.

In the latter part of 1886 the young man began acting strangely. He seemed to lose all affection for his wife and family. He neglected his business and finally sold it at a sacrifice and against the urgent remonstrance of his father.

Then his wife became afraid to live with him. Three children, all boys, had been born to the young couple, and often the mother would take her babies and run away from home for fear her husband would kill them. Finally the young man's father took charge of him. All that parents and relatives and friends could do was done for the young man, but despite all this his condition grew rapidly worse, and on the first of April, 1887, Downs was

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.

He remained there until December 17, 1887.

Then his father was allowed to take the young man back home. Downs was not discharged from the asylum, but simply released on furlough. It was hoped that home associations and the companionship of his wife and children would benefit him, especially as he himself begged continuously to be sent back home.

The return home did not have the effect intended. Downs refused to see his wife, and seemed to have lost all natural affection for his parents and his children. His condition grew worse so rapidly that his father was compelled to lock him up in his own room. The young man was a physical as well as a mental wreck. His melancholy took a desperate turn eventually, and

HE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. His escape from death was a narrow one. After this he made repeated efforts to kill himself, keeping his family in constant suspense and dread. He tried to kill himself with a gun, and again with a razor. More than once he was caught eating matches.

Night and day a guard was kept over him. Time and again the insane man made efforts to escape, resorting to the most ingenious devices and persevering with an energy and courage that a sane man could never display.

Twice he succeeded in escaping from custody.

The first time he was lost for two days, and the family and neighbors searched night and day, expecting nothing better than the recovery of his body. He was found on the edge of a millpond with his hat, shoes, coat and vest off and a rope in his hands. He was coolly preparing to weight himself down and drown in the creek.

The second time he escaped he was out for seven days in the woods. During that time it rained almost incessantly and the madman was without food or shelter. He was found completely prostrated by the hunger and exposure, lying in the woods and unable to move or call.

Finding that it was impossible to keep his son in safety, Judge Downs wrote to Dr. Powell, superintendent of the asylum in Milledgeville, that he was coming to Milledgeville with his son in custody.

That night

DOWNS ESCAPED.

Again a search was made and for a month afterwards parties would scour the woods for miles around Bowden. Descriptive circulars and telegrams were sent all over the southern states but no trace was found.

On the 20th of November, six weeks after Downs had disappeared from home, in young man named G. W. Little stopped at Lithonia. He stepped into the front door of the hotel he had faced young Downs.

"Why, hello, Downs."

He held out his hand in greeting to his friend. Downs turned and ran without a word in reply.

We are telegraphed to Judge Downs and he used every effort to trace his son. Again the young man had disappeared and left no trace behind him.

ATLANTA.

About three months ago Downs came to Atlanta. He boarded at 101 Decatur street, and placed himself in the hands of Dr. G. W. Baughman, of New York, proprietor Cherokee Medical Mechanics, whose office was next door to No. 101.

Downs always had plenty of money, so Dr. Baughman says, but seemed to have no regular business.

After staying here a month Downs, still calling himself Henry Davis, moved into the office with Dr. Joel F. Hammond, on Peachtree, near the junction of Broad.

He went to the office of Dr. Hammond.

A few days after he moved in there a strange circular made its appearance on the streets. It was headed;

"Dr. Henry Davis with Joel F. Hammond.

"Health is Wealth."

The circular was two-thirds as large as a page of the CONSTITUTION, and the reading matter was arranged in columns like a newspaper, with the title in large letters at the top.

The circular was worded in plain, vulgar, suggestive fashion. It was obscene. Further down in the paper Downs was referred to as "Professor Henry Davis, just from the Indian Territory. Can tell your fortunes. Can tell the past and the future."

Downs was excessively. When he was not attending to a patient he was down at the foot of the steps distributing the circular. Late as 11 o'clock at night he would stand there chattering with the cold and his limbs trembling in a palsy like fashion peculiar to the physical disease that had destroyed his reason.

He attended to the credulous, ignorant people that came to him for medical treatment, and at the same time sold fortunes and distributed his circulars.

Then he burglarized Baughman's office, was arrested, confessed, implicating Dr. Herndon.

is now in jail and will be sent back to Milledgeville as soon as the necessary papers can be made out.

Dr. Hammond wrote the circular.

He stated so to a CONSTITUTION reporter last evening, and our reporter there were 5,000 of those circulars in his office. Last night they were all gone. Pressed for an explanation of his connection with Downs, Dr. Hammond made, substantially, the following statement: "Davis offered me \$250 for the use of my name and influence. I consented. I am sorry I did it, but I did. He did not pay me the money he promised."

"I never suspected it until a week or ten days ago. He is insane, but he is the sharpest fellow I ever saw. He could make money where a ground squirrel would perish."

"You think he is crazy now?"

"Oh, no doubt about it. I swear that in court this morning."

There is little doubt of this now, but a most peculiar and unusual feature of his insanity is his mania for making money and his success in making it. He is miserly to a degree seldom seen.

But he made \$200 a month.

His idea about posing as an Indian doctor was doubtless borrowed from his experience with Baughman, the Decatur street man.

Besides the \$250 offered Dr. Hammond for the use of his name, Downs paid the office rent for two months, bought some office furniture, and has, in fact, met all the current expenses.

A more elegant and delightful entertainment was never given than that at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Inman last evening. The reception commemorated the twenty-first anniversary of their wedding—an elegant entertainment—Elaborate decorations—Other Society News.

A more elegant and delightful entertainment was never given than that at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Inman last evening. The reception commemorated the twenty-first anniversary of their wedding—an elegant entertainment—Elaborate decorations—Other Society News.

The front parlor on the left hand the arch of the deep bow window was ornamented with smilax, with the dates 1865 and 1889 wrought in smilax and flowers. The mantel was adorned with beautiful plants and ferns. The corners of the square entrance were filled with palms and clusters of greater plants, and the drawing room on the right was fragrant with the odor of roses and violets, which arose from flower-filled vases and bowls. In the supper room, opening upon this apartment was a perfect picture in exquisite decoration. Pink was the prevailing color.

A crescent made entirely of lilies of the valley was one of the most exquisite of the floral ornaments.

The little tete-a-tete tables placed here and there all contained some graceful ornaments in fruit and flowers and bonbonniere of candy. Among the loveliest of the floral decorations on them was a bouquet of carnations with a background of dark ferns and smilax bringing out brilliancy their glowing hues.

The library leading from this room was used for lemonade, which was served in an exquisitely painted china-bowl on a table decorated with flowers.

Now, suppose the forces were there when Herndon went in. Suppose he found the package there on the table, and exclaimed as he saw it for the first time, "Hello, what is this?"

This is not intended as a roundabout way of saying that Herndon is innocent and Dr. Hammond guilty, but—

Davis, or Downs, was in the office with Dr. Hammond.

Downs was a weak tool in the hands of whoever chose to exert any influence over him.

It has been for some time the wish of Dr. Herndon to meet Texas or the Indian country, and a day or two before the burglary he remarked that he had just seen it, "Hello, what is this?"

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THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

TO INQUIRIES ABOUT THE INTER-STATE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

SOME QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED.

Dr. Samuel Hape has a few words to say in reply to inquiries about the agency of which he is the head—members are slow in sending in their reports and the quarters are delayed—the contracts.

What is the Interstate Commercial agency? That question has been asked. The Constitution several times.

Why don't we get our quarters?

Dr. Samuel Hape, president of the agency, answers the question.

The following letter explains itself:

"MAHON, Ga., February 15, 1889.
To the Oriental, Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Sirs—Your paper I wish you would investigate the true position of what is called 'the Inter State Commercial Agency,' whose office is, or was, located at No. 10 Broadstreet, and whose manager is a man named Hape, who represents this company. They claim to have organized with a capital stock of \$10,000. Their presumed object is to afford protection to the rights of the merchant more materially in doing business in the middle of December, and no report. We have nearly determined on whom to credit this year, and yet we had to pay \$12 subscription. Will you please let one of your papers investigate, and if there is anything wrong, expose them."

The letter is signed by a leading merchant of Madison.

Quite a number of similar inquiries have reached Atlanta within the past three or four months, and this letter is not the first of its kind that has found its way to THE CONSTITUTION'S office.

A summary of the available information concerning the "Interstate Commercial Agency" will be read with interest, no doubt, by quite a number of people in this and the neighboring states.

At any rate, the letter quoted above was handed to Dr. Samuel Hape, president of the agency, in his office yesterday.

The doctor read the letter. He appeared to take it all as a matter of course, and if he was at all disconcerted or particularly concerned there was no evidence of it.

"Yes," he remarked simply, "we are annoyed quite often by just such letters."

"How do you answer them?"

"Well, I'll explain to you. We are a concern organized to collect small merchants in giving credit. With that idea in view we propose to issue lists every three months. Upon those lists are the names of people that won't pay their debts. We have subscribers all over this and neighboring states. Each subscriber sends in a delinquent list made up of the bad pay debts he never collected. Our quarterly report is made by combining all these subscribers' reports. We can't make up a good report unless the subscribers all send in their reports. As a matter of fact, one-fourth of our subscribers have not yet sent in their report, and we can't make out our quarterly report. We expected to be ready some time ago, but the delay on the part of our subscribers have prevented this. That's all there is to it."

"The subscribers have paid—"

"Yes, they all pay in advance. Twelve dollars is the price of the subscription."

"Wasn't the quarterly promised by a certain time?"

"Here is our contract," said the doctor, handing a printed blank.

It reads: "Acknowledging the receipt of \$12.00 as special in certificate of membership duly signed and delivered, we hereby agree to subscribe to one quarterly publication at one dollar, the amount to be used for settling our debts, and four quarterly publications of delinquents during the term of one year from this date—day of—1888."

"We do not specify any time. We agree to deliver four quarterly publications within one year from the date of the contract. We shall be able to meet all such contracts."

"Who are the officers of the company?"

"I am virtually the president," said Dr. Hape. "Mr. W. R. Burch and I have just bought out all other interests in the agency and now own it."

IT WAS STARTED

with J. W. Smith as president and treasurer, and C. H. Croft as secretary and general manager. They grew tired of the business, and sold it to Mr. Burch and me."

"I'm an Atlanta man."

"No, he is from the country he ran an agency store to this for quite a while. We have consolidated the two companies. His Nashville office was No. 62 Cole building."

"You and Mr. Burch bought the business from Smith and Croft for—"

"It doesn't make any difference how much we gave them for."

"The authorized capital stock was originally \$50,000. Is it \$50,000 now?"

"Yes."

"How much is paid in?"

"Smith and Croft told us that they had paid in 10 per cent as required by law. That's all I know about it."

"Do you know how much of that 10 per cent was paid in cash?"

"I do not."

"Do you know how they valued the franchise?"

"No, sir, I do not. I know that they conformed to the law in every particular."

"How many subscribers have you?"

"Five hundred—one hundred and twenty-five of them here in Atlanta. Our subscribers are all business firms, the banking, the law, Mr. Burch and I bought out the business and started a collecting agency in connection with the other business. We have now \$50,000 worth of debts in our hands to collect. I am collecting for business firms of the highest standing," (mentioning ten or twelve Atlanta business firms as "good standing") "and I have yet to hear of any complaint from them."

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NORFOLK, Va., September 6, 1888.—Mr. JAMES E. SCOTT, Dear Sir: I am using a pair of "Hawke's Crystalized Lenses," and they give me great satisfaction, also a great relief.

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"Topaz" Ointment, eczema, tetter, ringworm, granulated eyelids. Investigate it.

PAVING THE STREETS.
Some of the Matters to be Considered by the Board of Aldermen Today.

The aldermanic board will be called upon tomorrow to confirm the action of the city council at its last meeting held on Monday, relative to passing up work on the Boulevard from Edgewood avenue to the city, also that on Spring street from Marietta to Harris, and on Garnett street from Tryon to Franklin.

The council decided to macadamize these thoroughfares and put down Belgian blocks on Spring and Garnett streets.

The improvements on the boulevard are to cost \$25,551, and on Spring and Garnett streets to cost \$14,000. If the aldermanic board concurs in the action of council in this matter the total cost of the improvements of this character passed this year will amount to \$39,556.

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"Topaz" Ointment, eczema, tetter, ringworm, granulated eyelids. Investigate it.

Chew Ada Bryan.

A CARD.

At the bottom price.

Address Geo. R. Lombard & Co., Augusta, Ga.

Don't fail to write us before you buy.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

now—sun—wet—wet—wet.

MEXICAN ONYX.

Tables, Pedestals, Clocks and Cabinets, with polished brass trimmings. New assortment just received. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. HENDRIX & CO

4 Acres Washington Street.

4 ACRES CAPITOL AVENUE.

12 room mansion, Garnett street, near center; all rooms finished; just the place for a physician's home and office.

7 room house, double halls and verandas, corner Haynes and Rhodes street; large corner lot; first class home; owner let the city and directs us to sell.

10 room house, large lot, Capital Avenue.

6 room house, water and gas, large lot, corner Lumpkin and Peachtree.

4 room one house, large lot, Chamberlain street.

6 room house, large lot, Young street at a bargain.

50x198 Richardson street.

10x100 Peachtree street.

60x100 Formanwall, west side.

50x25 South Fry or street, \$750.

50x222 South Pryor street, \$60.

50x150 Forties Avenue, \$500.

50x150 Forties Avenue, \$600.

50x150 Lumpkin street, \$800.

70x90 Lumpkin street.

50x200 Courtland Avenue.

60x100 Marietta street, \$300.

50x100 Jones street, \$700.

50x107 Gresham street, \$400.

70x170 Boulevard, \$1,250.

50x167 Marietta street, \$1,000.

60x150 Forties Avenue, \$1,000.

60x300 Gordon street, West End, \$1,100.

100x300 Boulevard to Jackson.

41x130 Fitzgerald, \$1,000.

60x150 Marietta street, \$1,000.

50x150 Marietta street, \$1,000.

50x150 South Pryor and Georgia Avenue, \$1,600.

9 acres West End.

50x150 Washington street, \$2,500.

60x200 Washington street, \$3,000.

60x200 Wheat street, \$500.

50x150 Wheat street, \$750.

60x240 Peachtree street, \$1,000.

50x150 Capital Avenue, \$1,600.

If you wish to sell, buy or rent property call on us.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., 31 South Broad Street.

REMOVAL

We are pleased to say that we shall, in a few days, move to No. 57 Whitehall Street, where we shall at any and all times be glad to meet our friends and the public generally.

J. R. Watts & Co.,

Jewelers and Opticians,

Now at 44 Marietta St.,
NEXT WEEK AT 57 WHITEHALL.

THE TRIPOD
PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.,
—MAUFACTURERS OF—

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,
White Lead, Oil, Graining and Dis-
temper Colors,

Carriage Paints, Etc
Office 45 Decatur St. Factory 331 Decatur St.
Atlanta, Georgia.

LADIES,
The Skin May be Kept Fresh and Beautiful
By using Freeman's Medicated Face Powder, free
from poison, harmless asthma is driven, when properly
applied, it cannot be detected, and is without
question the finest and only perfect toilet preparation
in the market. Freeman's Blawhaw (trade
mark patented) the new handkerchief perfume,
only \$60 per oz. It's exquisite.

ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY
WE MANUFACTURE
FLINT, GREEN AND AMBER
BOTTLES, DRUGGISTS'
PRESCRIPTION AND PACKING
BOTTLES.

Also Flint and Amber Pictures and Beer Bottles of all
styles. Wine Bottles, Blowers and Snuff Bottles.
Also Superior Crimped Top Flint Lamp chimneys.
Dealers in these goods can save money by purchas-
ing from us.

ATLANTA GLASS CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

1st col. Spots weather Im.

— 1st col. —

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Indi-
cations for Georgia:

Fair; slightly colder in the south
eastern portion; warmer in the
northwestern portion; variable winds.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., February 18.—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment
at actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., Seventy-fifth Me-
ridian time.

STATIONS.

TIME OF OBSER-
VATION.

WEATHER.

TEMP.

WIND.

BAROMETER.

WEATHER.

WEATHER.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Central time.)

TIME OF OBSER-
VATION.

WEATHER.

TEMP.

WIND.

BAROMETER.

WEATHER.

WEATHER.